

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume III Number 8
June, 1906



THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication, 147 East Market St.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Application for second-class mail privilege ap-
plied for at Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum \$1.00
Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Mana-
ger, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the maga-
zine should write on one side of paper only, and
separate from all other business. Address all
communications to International Brotherhood
of Teamsters, Cornelius P. Shea, President and
Editor, 147 East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Broth-
erhood of Teamsters, under the supervision
of the General Executive Board.

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DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO TEAMSTERS AND DRIVERS.

Our organization is formed for the promo-
tion of the welfare of the man who drives
a team for a living. In helping ourselves
we help those immediately under our charge
—the horses.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals, under the direction of President
Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, has
sent in the following article for publication
in our magazine. Articles from his pen will
appear monthly in this publication.

At the October meeting of the di-
rectors of the American Humane Ed-
ucation Society and the Massachusetts
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals it was voted, in remem-
brance of the generous gifts of the
late Arioeh Wentworth and Mrs. Wil-
liam Appleton, that the American Hu-
mane Education Society should pre-
sent to some seven thousand drivers
of horses, connected with the Boston
Teamsters' and Drivers' Associations,
the two books, "Black Beauty" and
"The Strike at Shane's," and in pur-
suance of this vote several thousands
of these volumes were so presented to
drivers and teamsters.

It was also voted by the directors
of the Massachusetts Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to
give to each of these about twenty as-

sociations of drivers and teamsters one of our humane silver medals, to be awarded by each association to one of its members who shall have seemed to be most distinguished during the three preceding winter months for promoting or doing kindness to horses. In addition to this President Angell offered to give personally a prize of \$50 in gold, to be awarded as those who received the humane medals.

The scene in our offices at their distribution we shall never forget. It would have made anyone who is fond of horses happier to have been there. The reporters were given seats in our personal office, the prize winners were assembled in another office, and within five minutes of 1 o'clock, all the drivers having arrived, Agent Langlan heading the column, they marched in single file into our personal office. Mr.



Boston Drivers and Teamsters wearing our Humane Silver Medals.

should determine. Subsequently it was found difficult for these associations to decide which members should receive the humane medals and so the plan was altered that the medals should be given to the humane driver in each association who has been the longest engaged in the driving of horses. Five of them have been driving for over forty years, and one of them nearly sixty years. Subsequently it was agreed by all that the \$50 should be equally divided.

[Reproduced from "Our Dumb Animals."]

Langlan first introduced us to Mr. D. F. Donovan, secretary of the Teamsters' Joint Council, who headed the line, and he introduced us to the drivers and teamsters entitled to medals, telling in each case the organization which the driver or teamster represented (all of which included some seven thousand drivers and teamsters). We then had the pleasure of giving a short address, which was most kindly received. Then the three young ladies connected with our offices

pinned our silver humane medals on the left lapels of the coats of each. Then they went down to the steps of our building, where the photographers of our four great Sunday newspapers and our own took their photographs. Then they came back to our offices and each man received a bright silver dollar as some compensation for his time, and a bright two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece as a personal gift from ourselves, and copies of "Black Beauty," "The Strike at Shane's" and the April number of "Our Dumb Animals" (which paper each will receive during the next year free of cost).

The sun was shining brightly all the time and everybody was happy. All the great Sunday newspapers, representing probably a circulation of about 1,000,000 copies, published excellent photographs and the kindest of notices, and several of them published excellent photographs of our humane silver medal. In addition to the above all our daily papers have also given us kind notices. About seven thousand Boston drivers and teamsters have seen either the medals or their photographs, and probably there is not a driver or teamster in Boston connected with these great associations that has not pleasantly and kindly talked over the matter with his friends.

In conclusion we cannot better express our own thoughts than in the words of that old hymn:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below.

The list of medal men is as follows: Thomas Reavey, Patrick Carney, John Garrity, Patrick E. Murray, William Crowley, Michael Curran, Theodore H. Starrett, Richard F. Murphy, John Malone, John S. Troope, William Boyle, James Clayton, John B. Fay, James Spikes, Patrick J. Powell, John Scannell, A. Silva, Chas. Daley, James H. Adams, J. R. Donovan, William P. Greaney, William Davis and Patrick Finnegan.

BROTHERHOOD.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

"Brotherhood" is a word that men conjure with. It opens the heart and makes the mind alert. Originally, the church was a brotherhood. Including all classes and conditions, it became a factor in the lives of men that caused them to suffer and to sacrifice as nothing else has ever done. It opened the way to revolution. For Christianity literally turned the world upside down. It brought in a new standard of ethics. It freed the slave. However, it may have failed because of human limitations, no historian will dare deny that Christianity has done more to usher in freedom than all other agencies combined. The charities of the early church signified that a religion of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness had arisen among men. Modern missions indicate that the most high-blooded peoples on earth recognize their kinship to the most savage and debased.

But "brotherhood" has in many instances become simply an appeal to selfishness. Frequently it means only the development of the few to the demoralization of the many. There can be no real brotherhood without a love as wide as the world. There can be no real brotherhood without the Fatherhood of God. The Fatherhood of God implies a care for every one of His children. He sends his rain upon the just and upon the unjust. His provision is for all. Cursed be the man who dares withhold it from God's children—whether he be a monopolist by virtue of his wealth or by reason of his temporary power.

The most beneficent influence of trades unionism is not so much in its helpfulness in securing better pay and shorter hours for those who are already in fairly good circumstances, but in the brave fight that it is making for the woman and the child who suffer because of man's avarice and greed. It is in its efforts to secure better things for the man

who toils away, almost forgotten, because his place has been so low that few have heard his cry. May the arm of organized labor be made strong in its defense of those who need its help. And in its efforts in behalf of these it should have the co-operation of every real "Brotherhood."

For he today that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother.

COLLIER'S COMMENT.

Collier's Weekly on May 5 contains the following editorial comment, which will jar somewhat on the sensitive nerves of our plutocracy who peruse the columns of that high-class journal:

"The trial of Moyer and Haywood for the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho has been postponed, and now promises to begin this month. So sharply has the public eye been fixed upon this complicated affair that we fancy a fair trial will be assured. Certainly if the forms of law are not complied with, and if the substance of justice is not done, the country will know of the failure, as plenty of first-class correspondents will watch the progress of the trial. The report of the Department of Commerce and Labor on this case was extremely damaging to the mine owners, practically accusing them not only of lawlessness, but of conspiracy to fasten a crime on labor leaders by perjured testimony. In lawlessness perhaps there is not much to choose between the owners and the workmen, and at any rate the general blame is not in question. It is never wise in the long run to allow popular emotion, local or general, to interfere with the course of justice. The case of the Chicago anarchists is now looked upon rather widely by conservative men as a gross wrong perpetrated to appease a multitude. The Idaho and Colorado situation is notably different, for if the miners are a violent lot nothing better can be said for the owners. The outside world should in-

sist sternly on justice without regard to the relative sins of capital and labor. It is a pure matter of law and evidence relating to a specific crime, and no considerations of sympathy or antipathy, for either body concerned, should be allowed the slightest weight. Idaho has the opportunity to earn considerable credit or immense disgrace. We in no degree prejudice this case. It is complicated and remote. But there are circumstances which raise suspicion of collusion between the mine owners and the authorities, and Idaho owes it to herself that this suspicion should be removed."—Western Federation Miners.

HAVE YOU BEEN POSING, OR ARE YOU TRUE BLUE?

It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die,
Nor all of unionism to have a card—
There are duties for you and I.

Let us ask ourselves if we are trade unionists. If so, do we practice what we preach? And if we are living up to our obligation, doing all in our power to promote the welfare of our union, which is the next most important issue to the salvation of our souls?

Are we watchful? Do our hats all bear the union label? What about our garments; can the emblem of unionism be found on them? Was there a union label in our last pair of shoes? Or are they the product of some penal institution? Was there a union label on the cigar box, or was it made in some impoverished attic? Is there a union label on this tobacco, or is it made by the great tobacco trust? How about the last ton of coal we got? Did that driver have the button of the Teamsters' Union on his breast, or was he an employe of some great corporation who refuses their drivers the right to wear that emblem? Was that a union hackman who took wife and the babies to drive, or was he some incompetent fellow who is apt to have a wreck before he returns with them?

Have we seen the drivers' button on our milkman, or are we allowing some great monopoly like the French Bros. Co. to supply us, who emphatically say to their drivers, "Decide between the union and your job?" Let us ask ourselves these questions!

These are vital questions, and entitled to more than just a passing thought. If neglected, they will bring about the conditions for which the unfair employers are lying in wait, and under which lie their only hope to disrupt a grand movement, that it has taken time, money and loyal effort to build up, so that they might hope to force you and I, brother, down to the lowest level, upon which it would be possible to, not live, but merely exist. They themselves live as monarchs and dwell in naught but luxury at our expense, notwithstanding the fact that you and I are the real producers of the whole.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that the union label, the working card or the monthly button is the only guarantee that an article is not made in the penitentiary, an attic or a sweatshop; or that the working conditions of the teamster, let him drive what he may, are not worse than those of the convicts in some of our modern and most humane prisons.

Let us think for a moment, and if we have been the least bit negligent, resolve to wake up and get to work. There is no time for loitering. One stick of bad timber in the makeup of our ship will cause another to let go. And to repair the damage will be an arduous task.

He is truly a union man who lives it. And he who poses as such, and lives it not, is a curse upon a good cause and a stumbling block in the way of the man who is trying to do his duty by his fellow-man and make this great country worthy of the good name she bears.

United we stand, divided we fall.

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Local 96, Cincinnati, O.

ADVOCATES HIGH DUES.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said: "The experience of the unions which have adopted the system of high dues has been of a splendid character. During the time of commercial and industrial stagnation they do not lose any of their members, while, as you know, and we all know, unions without these beneficial features lose a material number of members during such periods, and it requires two or three years of returning prosperity to again fill up the ranks, while the unions with the beneficial features hold their membership intact and can push on without loss of time or members.

"Unions who have high dues and a substantial chain of benefits always occupy a commanding position. The employers hesitate to attack unions so fortunately situated, and the unions hesitate to engage in frivolous disputes. In short it means that there is something to gain and something to lose by both sides, where unions have formidable resources and a substantial chain of benefits. There is not an organization of workers whose members pay fairly high dues into their union, but who have tenfold benefits accruing therefrom in the shape of higher wages, shorter hours of labor and other and better conditions under which they are employed. There is no better investment which a workingman or woman can make than the payment of fair dues into a union."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said: "I am in favor of high dues. I think that the organizations which have done, and will in the future do most for their members, are those having high dues. I think also that a benefit system is very desirable and I believe it should be established wherever possible."

E. J. Denny, secretary of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, said: "At the present time high dues are essential to the successful continu-

ation of trades unions. Organized labor at the present time is confronted with a proposition that was unknown to us in the history of the past, and this is the combined forces of organized capital to defeat the fundamental principles for which we are organized. In order for labor to successfully combat the organizations of employers, it is necessary for high dues, as these associations are fighting us with capital and we must have capital to fight back with, and the only way to secure capital is from high dues."

William D. Huber, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said: "I have always advocated high dues, as it has been my experience that a member who pays money in an organization is bound to take more interest than one who has very little financial interest therein. We find in our organization that death and disability benefits are a great drawing card when it comes to securing new members."

Peter W. Collins, general secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said: "I desire to state with emphasis that I believe no trade organization can permanently secure fair conditions of time and compensation, or help to educate and assist, their members in every possible way unless they have high dues. This is essential to the life of every union and should be their first consideration."

Owen Miller, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, says: "There is nothing that adds to the stability of an organization so much as a staunch, well-filled treasury. It not only makes the members take more interest in the organization, but it commands the respect of the employer. The path of trades unionism is strewn with the corpses of defunct organizations because of low dues, and consequent low treasuries. Organizations with a low treasury cannot withstand a strike, and often pure self-preservation compels them to give up and re-

turn to work. The employer always has something to arbitrate when he knows the union has the sinews of war to stand the siege. The history of trades unions proves that those that adopted high dues are strongest, better disciplined and more durable than those that have low dues."—Exchange.

LABOR'S GRIEVANCES.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Honorable Wm. P. Frye, President Pro Tempore, United States Senate; Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker, House of Representatives, United States:

Gentlemen—The undersigned Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and those accompanying us in the presentation of this document, submit to you the subject matter of the grievances which the workmen of our country feel by reason of the indifferent position which the Congress of the United States has manifested toward the just, reasonable and necessary measures which have been before it these past several years, and which particularly affect the interests of the working people, as well as by reason of the administrative acts of the executive branches of this government and the legislation of the Congress relating to these interests. For convenience of the matters of which we complain are briefly stated, and are as follows:

The law commonly known as the eight-hour law has been found ineffective and insufficient to accomplish the purpose of its designers and framers. Labor has, since 1894, urged the passage of a law so as to remedy the defects, and for its extension to all work done for or on behalf of the government. Our efforts have been in vain.

Without a hearing of any kind granted to those who are the advocates of the eight-hour law and principle, Congress passed, and the Presi-

dent signed, an appropriation bill containing a rider nullifying the eight-hour law and principle in its application to the greatest public work ever undertaken by our government, the construction of the Panama canal.

The eight-hour law in terms provides that those entrusted with the supervision of government work shall neither require nor permit any violations thereof. The law has been grievously and frequently violated; the violations have been reported to the heads of several departments, who have refused to take the necessary steps for its enforcement.

While recognizing the necessity for employment of inmates of our penal institutions, so that they may be self-supporting, labor has urged in vain the enactment of a law that shall safeguard it from the competition of the labor of convicts.

In the interest of all of our people, and in consonance with their almost general demand, we have urged Congress for some tangible relief from the constantly growing evil of induced and undesirable immigration, but without result.

Recognizing the danger of Chinese immigration, and responsive to the demands of the people, Congress years ago enacted an effective Chinese exclusion law; yet, despite the experience of the people of our own country, as well as those of other countries, the present law is flagrantly violated, and now, by act of Congress, it is seriously proposed to invalidate the law and reverse the policy.

The partial relief secured by the laws of 1895 and 1898, providing that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude, has been seriously threatened at each succeeding Congress. The petitions to secure for the seamen equal right with all others have been denied, and a disposition shown to extend to other workmen the system of compulsory labor.

Under the guise of a bill to subsidize the shipping industry, a provision

is incorporated, and has already passed the Senate, providing for a form of conscription, which would make compulsory naval service a condition precedent to employment on privately owned vessels.

Having in mind the terrible and unnecessary loss of life attending the burning of the *Slocum* in the harbor of New York, the wreck of the *Rio de Janeiro* at the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, and other disasters on the waters too numerous to mention, in nearly every case the great loss of life was due to the undermanning and the unskilled manning of such vessels, we presented to Congress measures that would, if enacted, so far as human law could do, make impossible the awful loss of life. We have sought this remedy more in the interests of the traveling public than in that of the seamen, but in vain.

Having in mind the constantly increasing evil growing out of the parsimony of corporations, of towing several undermanned and unequipped vessels called barges on the high seas, where, in case of storm or stress, they are cut loose to drift or sink, and their crews to perish, we have urged the passage of a law that shall forbid the towing of more than one such vessel unless they shall have an equipment and a crew sufficient to manage them when cut loose and sent adrift, but in vain.

The anti-trust and interstate commerce laws enacted to protect the people against monopoly in the products of labor, and against discrimination in the transportation thereof, have been perverted, so far as the laborers are concerned, so as to invade their personal liberty as guaranteed by the constitution. Our repeated efforts to obtain redress from Congress have been in vain.

The beneficent writ of injunction intended to protect property rights has, as used in labor disputes, been perverted so as to attack and destroy personal freedom and in a manner to

hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of the workmen. Instead of obtaining the relief which labor has sought, it is seriously threatened with statutory authority for existing judicial usurpation.

The committee on labor of the House of Representatives was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advocate its rights, and to protect its interests. In the past two Congresses this committee has been so organized as to make ineffectual any attempt labor had made for redress. This being the fact, in the last Congress, labor requested the speaker to appoint on the committee on labor members who, from their experience, knowledge and sympathy, would render in this Congress such service as the committee was originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile make-up of the committee was accentuated.

Recently the President issued an order forbidding any and all government employes, upon the pain of instant dismissal from the government service, to petition Congress for any redress of grievances or for any improvement in their condition. Thus the constitutional right of citizens to petition must be surrendered by the government employe in order that he may obtain or retain his employment.

We present these grievances to your attention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these its grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-

citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow-citizens.

Very respectfully,
 SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 JAMES DUNCAN,
 JAMES O'CONNELL,
 MAX MORRIS,
 D. A. HAYES,
 DANIEL J. KEEFE,
 WM. D. HUBER,
 JOSEPH F. VALENTINE,
 JOHN B. LENNON,
 FRANK MORRISON,

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

WORTH WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
 When life flows by like a song.
 But the man worth while is the one who will smile

When everything goes dead wrong;
 For the test of the heart is trouble,
 And it always comes with the years,
 And the smile that is worth the praises of earth

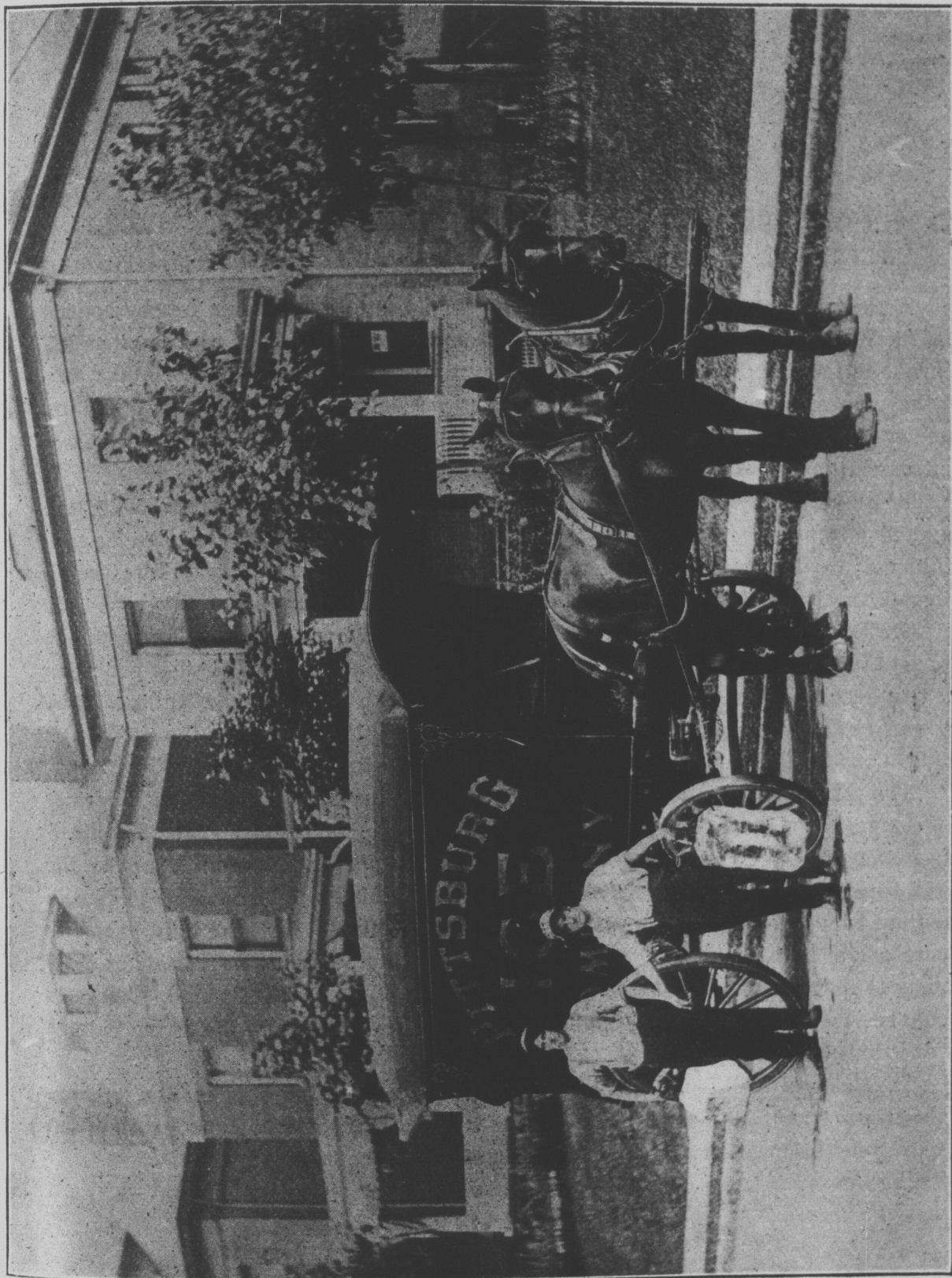
Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent
 When nothing tempts you to stray;
 When without or within no voice of sin
 Is luring your soul away;
 But it's only a negative virtue
 Until it is tried by fire,
 And the life that is worth the honor of earth

Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
 Who had no strength for the strife,
 The world's highway is cumbered today;
 They make up the item of life,
 But the virtue that conquers passion,
 And the sorrow that hides a smile,
 It is these that are worth the homage of earth,

For we find them but once in a while.
 —ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.



ICE WAGON OF PITTSBURG, PA., DRIVEN BY A MEMBER OF L. U. 414.



Registered Emblem
Organized August 8, 1903



International Brotherhood of Teamsters

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICE OF
THOMAS L. HUGHES, GENERAL SEC'Y-TREAS.
147 EAST MARKET STREET

Indianapolis, Ind., May 24. 1906.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS, GREETING:

Acting in conformity with Section 5 of our Constitution, you are hereby notified that the Fourth Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will convene in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, August 6, 1906, at 10:00 a. m., for the purpose of considering such business as may legally come before it. You are therefore instructed to proceed to elect delegates to represent your Local Union at said Convention, in accordance with our International laws.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION: Section 6. "Each Local Union having two hundred members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for each additional two hundred members or majority fraction thereof, but in no case shall a delegate have more than one vote. No proxy vote will be allowed."

Section 9. "Each Local Union shall pay the expense of its delegate to the Annual Convention. All moneys due the International Brotherhood, whether per capita tax or otherwise, must be received by the General Secretary-Treasurer at least three days before the opening of the Convention or the delegates will not be seated." Also see Sections 7, 8, 10 and 11, pertaining to conventions and representation.

The different Passenger Associations in the territories from which the delegates will come, except the Transcontinental, or Pacific Coast Association, and the Southeastern Passenger Association, have authorized a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan, which means that full fare will be charged going, and one-third fare, plus twenty-five cents, for validation of return. We have been unable to secure a rate from the Transcontinental Association and Southeastern Passenger Association, as they refuse to join the other associations in meetings of this kind. Delegates should see that they are given a certificate, so that they can secure the return passage for one-third fare.

The delegates will be duly notified, through the columns of the magazine for July, of the hall in which the Convention will meet, also hotel accommodations, as up to the present time the necessary arrangements have not been completed.

Trusting your Local Union will be represented at this Convention, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS L. HUGHES,

General Secretary-Treasurer.



EDITORIAL

WE request the local unions when electing their delegates to secure their photographs and forward them to headquarters as soon after the election as possible, so that we may have a gallery of the delegates in the August number of The Teamsters.

AT the meeting of the General Executive Board, just held in Indianapolis, Walter J. Gibbons of Local Union No. 17 was unanimously chosen as Seventh Vice-President to succeed Edward Murphy, whose office became vacant through his actions, which were derogatory to the interest of the organization of teamsters of the country.

Brother Gibbons is an old and faithful member of the Teamsters' Union and is well qualified to fill the position to which he has been appointed.

ONE of the sincere friends of the teamsters' movement has passed away in the person of Edwin Gould of Indianapolis. He was always ready to perform any service in his power in the interest of our locals, and has on many occasions enlivened their meetings and assisted in holding together our organization in this city when the prospects were gloomy.

We mourn him as a sincere friend and realize that the movement in general has lost a powerful advocate and a true, devoted friend to the workers. On another page will be found the resolutions adopted on the death of our departed friend by Local Union No. 345.

THE following undertakers have signed the wage scale of our local union in New Orleans and all organized labor is requested to patronize these firms: John F. Markey, Jos. Laughlin, Mrs. A. Leitz, Sr., Gaule & Burdon, Boyer & Taylor, McMahon Burial Co., Ltd., Mrs. Jacob Schoen, F. H. Perilloux, Chas. Betz, P. J. McMahon Sons, E. J. Mothe, Orleans Undertaking Co., Ltd., Geddes Co., Ltd., L. Leland, United Burial Co., Ltd., Wm. Betz, Edward Betz, P. J. Donnegan, A. F. Bultmann Sons, D. W. Rhodes, Peter Betz, Jacob Leitz, Mrs. A. Smith, Geo. G. Brunssann, Mrs. A. Leitz, Jr., P. Lamana, Thos. Doyle, John G. Roche Sons, John A. Barrett, Thos. E. Lynch, Jacob Schoen Sons, Bernard Schoen, Joseph Ray, Samuel Bell and John Bonnot.

THE president of the Joint Council is requested to forward his photo to headquarters, together with the photo of the other officers of the Joint Council.

EVEN the capitalistic papers who are bitterly opposed to trade unions in general speak up and admit that Mr. Fred Job, of Chicago, made a contemptible showing upon his return from San Francisco. Instead of paying any attention or expressing any sympathy for the sufferers of the earthquake, this perpetual disrupter of industrial peace did nothing but rave about what the unions have done in California. He cried out in holy horror that the workmen in that city are working very short hours and receiving high wages, but neglected to add that the business men as a rule reap the benefit of such conditions. The best place for Mr. Job to devote his time to is Chicago, in an endeavor to collect his scattered forces, as most of them seem to have forgotten their membership in his organization and are devoting their time at present trying to build up their business and mend their fallen fortunes, owing to some of the recent experiences which they have had, due to Mr. Job and men of his stamp.

D. M. PARRY, in a speech before the National Manufacturers' Association of New York City, commended the United States senators who proved themselves traitors to the cause of the people against the railroad rate bill and praised them as loyal, honest citizens. The only legislation which Parry would have them enact is that which deals contrary to the cause of labor. In his speech he condemned the labor unions as trusts, but upheld the senators in making the railroad rate laws which are intended to squeeze the small shipper in the interest of such corporations as the steel and oil trust. We can understand why Mr. Parry takes such a stand, as he is a large shipper and, we presume, receives rebates and courtesies from the railroad companies, which are not enjoyed by the small shippers in his particular line of industry.

Keep on raving, Parry, but the association which you represent does not endorse your views by any means. The men of your association are the ones who are endeavoring to have equitable laws enacted which will enable them to secure a general rate from the railroad companies and deprive the large corporations of the power to drive them out of business.

IT is noticeable in Boston that the department of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done much in the way of inciting in the minds of the teamsters the idea that their horses should be a little better cared for and treated in a more humane manner. The society recently offered prizes for teams along somewhat different lines from those for which prizes are generally offered in the line of horseflesh. It was not the beauty or style of the horse which secured the prize, but it was the work horse which was in a man's care the longest and made the best appearance for the amount of labor which he had performed. There is a spirit of rivalry among the teamsters for these badges of honor, and the idea is one that should be encouraged in every city, as it will tend to better the condition of the beast mate-

rially. Anything that will help the animal we drive certainly reflects credit upon the teamster. We will say to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that they are engaged in a good work, and if the teamsters in any section of the country can render them any assistance I feel sure that it will be rendered most cheerfully.

We had the pleasure of meeting the representative of this society, Mr. Langlan, during our recent visit in the East. Mr. Langlan devotes his entire time to the inspection of horses in Boston, and he informed us that since the teamsters have become organized the improvement in the work horse in that city is very noticeable. We were pleased to hear this and appreciate the fact that others besides those who are members of our organization are taking notice that organization among the working men seems to give them a sense of responsibility which makes of them far better workmen. We would be pleased to see a society of like nature in every city and town in America taking an interest in the dumb animal with which we are so closely identified. A society of this kind is beneficial not to the beast alone, but to the man as well.

ON another page will be found an article contributed by the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Geo. Angell, who is also president of the Humane Education Society. We recommend serious thought and discussion of the object of this society by our members, and believe that no better discussion could take place upon the floor of our local unions than that which will advance the well-being of the horses which we drive. That the society is working along the right lines cannot be questioned, as the result of their work in Boston shows that very few, if any, horses are now employed in that city that are not respectably well-fed looking animals, free from sores or lameness of any kind. This has not been brought about by the officers of the humane society prosecuting the parties, as it is only in rare cases that they resort to prosecution; in fact, we quote the following from a personal letter received from Mr. Angell:

"I believe that most of the cruelty which is inflicted upon horses results from want of thought and that the conversion of persons inclined to be cruel is a thousand times more important than conviction in the courts."

Lend a helping hand to a good cause and we will never have cause for regret.

AS an indication of what the German workmen think of some of our free institutions in America, we quote an article from the Indianapolis Star, Sunday, May 13:

The United States is the last country in the world to which a German workingman should think of emigrating, according to the opinion of the principal Socialist organ in this city.

The treatment of strikers in Pennsylvania, as well as the criticism of Gorky when it was discovered that the woman he had introduced as his wife was not married to him, have aroused the editor of the paper to an outburst of anger in which he severely scores conditions in the United States.

"America, once a country of true liberty, has become a country of slavery and bigotry," the paper says. "The material prosperity and the political success have wrought a change in that great people which can only be deplored by all true friends of freedom, and wealth has become the only standard by which men are measured. In no country in the world, not even in Russia, is the gap between the masses and the classes as wide and

sharply defined as in the United States. While those who have accumulated immense fortunes have become more snobbish than any set of people on this side of the ocean, and dream of no higher honor than to have their wives and daughters prostrate themselves before the king and queen of England, the lot of the workingmen of America is tenfold worse than here.

"The treatment of workers in the great slaughter houses of Chicago can only be compared with the treatment of convicts in the mines of Siberia, with the difference that the convicts are at least always sure of being fed and clothed, while the wage slaves, who ruin their health to enrich the American millionaires, are always living in fear of want or starvation.

"The State constabulary in Pennsylvania is a disgrace to the American people, and would never have been tolerated anywhere but in that country and possibly Russia.

"The criticism of Gorky by a class of people who themselves change underwives as other people change underwear, is another proof of bigotry and narrow-mindedness of those who constitute the aristocracy of the great American republic."

AS the time draws near for the Teamsters' organization to again go into convention, we recommend to every local union throughout the country that can possibly afford it, to send a delegate to the Chicago convention. Preparations are being made by a committee of the Joint Council to enable the delegates to live very economically. Matters of special attention will come before the convention; recommendations will be made by the general officers for the establishment of a death benefit by the Brotherhood; also the registration of each member's name and address at headquarters, together with the holding of the election of officers by referendum after such a system is established.

We feel that the time has come when something must be offered the workmen to join an organization besides the possibility of a raise in wages, which often means a strike and temporary loss of employment. We must follow the precedents established by the old trade unions and establish a benefit system for our members—something that will induce the individual to keep his dues paid and be an incentive for men to join the organization.

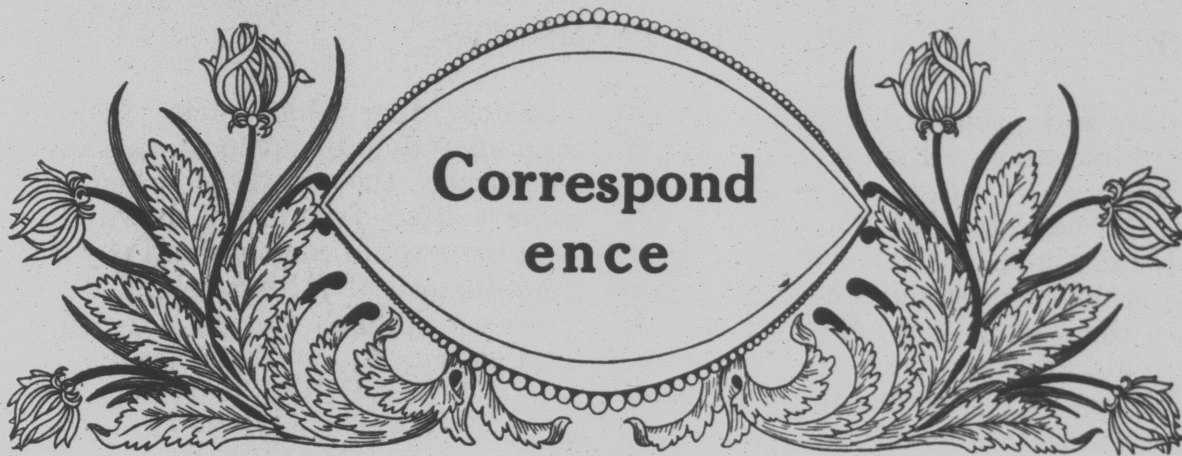
It is absolutely necessary that as many local unions as possible be represented in the convention, and we earnestly request all local unions who are financially able to do so to send a representative to our convention in August, so that we may have as representative a gathering as possible. Where two or more local unions exist it is wise for them to elect a representative to represent their district and, by holding a joint meeting of the small locals, the opinion of the membership can be gained so that the delegates may know just what the sentiments of the members in their particular district may be.

Let us endeavor to make this convention one that will be productive of good for the organization in general and start a new era for the teamsters of the country.

ON LIVING.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not
breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He
most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the
best.

—PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As you know, our organization has suffered a severe loss in the death of our esteemed brother, Edwin Gould, formerly editor of the trade union paper published in Indianapolis and known as *The Union*. Brother Gould, through his work in advancing the interest of the Cab Drivers' Local Union No. 345, won the respect and esteem of our entire membership and was made an honorary member of our organization something over a year ago. To say that this repaid him for the work which he has done in our behalf would not be doing justice to the work which Brother Gould performed in our interest.

When the organization was struggling along with but few members; when it appeared as though we were doomed to go out of existence owing to the lack of interest on the part of the cab drivers; when it appeared that the drivers themselves had a desire to go back to the old conditions under which they formerly labored and abandon their organization, the staunch friend and supporter, the man who attended our small gatherings and worked consistently in our behalf, was our respected deceased brother, Edwin Gould. He labored constantly to advance our interest, and on repeated occasions when addressing our meeting, and other meetings as well, expressed the hope that the day would come when he would see a thoroughly organized cab drivers' union in this

city. In fact, Brother Gould always took an active part in the teamsters' organization and at one time he acted as president for the Teamsters and Shovelers of this city when it seemed hard to get men capable of filling the office.

He devoted his time to our interest and to the interest of the entire labor movement in this city. He was ready at any and all hours to make every personal sacrifice and never seemed to expect any financial remuneration.

That the labor movement in his death has suffered a loss we all appreciate, and the Cab Drivers' Union, at its meeting on Sunday, May 6, instructed their officers to procure a floral offering for Brother Gould, and they also adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Death has removed from our midst an honored and respected brother, who through his efforts for the promotion of our welfare was unanimously elected an honorary member of our organization, and

"Whereas, By his devotion to the interest of the trades union movement, our revered friend, Brother Edwin Gould, won the respect and confidence of the members of the Cab Drivers' Union, also the confidence of the organized and unorganized workmen in general by his efforts to bring about conditions that would enable the workmen to live in accordance with the principles of American manhood, and

"Whereas, His labors in behalf of the workmen were of a voluntary na-

ture and prompted by his desire to aid and assist all mankind; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Cab Drivers' Local Union No. 345, in meeting assembled, express our sincere sympathy to the widow and family of Brother Gould; that we desire to express our respect and appreciation of the labor performed in our behalf by our departed friend; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the wife and family of the deceased, a copy spread upon our minutes, copy published in The Union and magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and also that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days."

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have read the letters published in our journal quite often, but never saw one from Local 707, Express and Delivery Drivers, so I thought I would write a few lines myself. Local 707 is a very independent little local, the reason being that they drive their own wagons. During the strike here last summer a good many of the brothers lost the little hauling they had when they refused to haul from boycotted houses, and they have never got it back.

I have heard teamsters say that Local 707 did not amount to anything; but I think it does, and we proved during the strike that we were union from the top of our head to the soles of our feet. We never received one cent of "strike benefit," but, instead, we dug down into our treasury and helped as well as we could, and for that reason I think the teamsters should help us a little by giving us a chance at the freight houses and bridges.

We never haul very heavy loads, and it's pretty tough when you go to a freight house with a small box to have to wait for an hour while they

are unloading a big truck. It would be a great help to our local, as it would encourage the brothers when they have a little friendship shown them, and they would come up and pay their dues instead of falling behind.

Please publish this in our journal and oblige,
Yours truly,

J. GILBERT, Trus.

SAM CAMPBELL, Pres.

WM. McADAMS, Rec. Sec.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the regular meeting of Local 741, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Joseph Clarrett, and I was instructed to send a copy to our official magazine for publication, with the request that anything that our international officers in Chicago could do to help this poor wife in her efforts to obtain justice of these black murderers of our beloved brother and husband would be greatly appreciated. We think if our official magazine would request all members of the I. B. of T. in Chicago to give a helping hand in the trial of these negro murderers, that their conviction would be secured without a doubt. Thanking you for the same, we remain,
Yours truly,

M. W. ANNIS, Pres.

CHAS. M. DIXON, Sec-Treas.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the memory of our departed comrade and brother the charter of Local 741 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 741, extend to the bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of bereavement, assuring her that as a husband and father he will be missed from the family circle as he will also be missed as a brother when we gather at our local meetings; be it further

Resolved, That the members of this

Local 741, I. B. of T., use all honorable means to assist the bereaved wife to procure convictions for these cold-blooded murderers; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved wife and a copy sent to the official magazine of the I. B. T. for publication.

M. M. ANNIS,
PAUL SULLIVAN,
CHARLES DIXON,
Committee.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish you would kindly mention in your next issue the following:

On Sunday last, May 20, Local No. 96, in regular session, was treated to a surprise such as we do not realize at every meeting.

The regular two raps were heard in the inner door, to which Warden O'Netta responded. On receiving the password he proceeded to open the door and in walked our First International Vice-President, Brother Dennis Crane from New York and Brothers John Knetzer and Geo. R. Richardson of Local No. 52 of Dayton, O., president and business agent, respectively.

They all sat with us throughout our meeting, and under the head of good and welfare each one when called upon took the floor, and if ever any bunch of teamsters were treated to a thorough explanation of the fundamental principles of trade unionism, it was our bunch on that particular occasion.

Brother Crane complimented the boys very highly upon the general manner in which they had conducted the business of the meeting, which had a good effect, and then he started out and pictured the past, present and the future, from a teamsters' point of view, in a manner that will be remembered by those who were lucky enough to be present for all time to come.

Brothers Richardson and Knetzer

followed with brief but well-chosen remarks, which tended to seal on the memory of the boys the many different points that had been brought out.

If Brother Crane, or any other international officer, or member, or delegation of a sister local union, will give us just a little notice when they propose to drop down on us we will endeavor to get a larger number of the boys together, because we are not selfish and want all hands to get the benefit of the next treat. Thanks to Brother Crane, and those from No. 52 as well.

Fraternally,

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Local No. 96.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a meeting of Local 158, held May 3, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Almighty God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow-workman, John Dinly; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we extend our profound sympathy to the family in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

"Resolved, That as a token of respect of our brother we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be sent to the editor of our journal for publication.

WILLIAM LEGG,
JOHN SUTTON,
JOHN CONNOLLY.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolutions were adopted by Teamsters' Union No. 368:

Whereas, After a brief illness and struggle for life and health the All-Wise Father saw fit to remove from

our midst our beloved brother, Joseph Brown.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the All-Wise Father we, the officers and members of the Teamsters' Union, Local No. 368, offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives in this their great trial, and pray God to sustain and comfort them in their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be printed in our journal; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

P. J. DREGGEN, President.

L. P. VANYIER, Rec. Sec.

J. S. DEFREEST, Sec.-Treas.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a special meeting of the committee appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy because of the death of our late brother, Chas. Keslett, who died Monday, April 9, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:

“Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our departed comrade and brother the charter of Local No. 210 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

“Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 210, extend to the mother, sister and brothers and to the motherless and fatherless children left behind our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, assuring them as a father, son and brother, he will be missed from the family circle; he will also be missed as a brother when we meet at our local meetings; and, be it further

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our International magazine and a copy to the Cleveland Citi-

zen; also that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

“W. J. McDONALD,

“JOHN SILK,

“CHRIST SCWHAB,

“Committee.”

Scoffing and abuse can never rise to the dignity of arguments, and in themselves are the confession of a weakness as degrading as it is impotent. Fear not those that use such weapons, for they are to be pitied rather than condemned.

SALVATION ARMY SONG.

Whilst walking down a crowded city street
the other day,

I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn
and say:

“Say, Chimmy, lemme tell youse, I’d be
happy as a clam

If I only was de feller dat me mudder
t’inks I am.

“She t’inks I am a wonder, an’ she knows
her little lad

Could never mix wit’ nuttin’ dat was ugly,
mean or bad.

Oh, lots o’ times I sit and t’ink how nice
’twould be, gee whiz!

If a feller wuz de feller dat his mudder
t’inks he is.”

My friend, be yours a life of toil or undiluted
joy,

You still can learn a lesson from this small,
unlettered boy.

Don’t aim to be an earthly saint, with eyes
fixed on a star;

Just try to be the fellow that your mother
thinks you are.

—WILL S. ADKIN.

SMILES.

Smile a little, smile a little,

As you go along,

Not alone when life is pleasant,

But when things go wrong.

Care delights to see you frowning!

Loves to hear you sigh;

Turn a smiling face upon her,

Quick the dame will fly.

Smile upon your undone labor;

Not for one who grieves

O’er his task, waits wealth or glory;

He who smiles achieves.

Though you meet with loss and sorrow

In the passing years,

Smile a little, smile a little,

Even through your tears.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



CHRISTIAN MANHOOD OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Appeals to workmen have generally been along the line of their material interests. It has been left to the churches and the pastors to help them spiritually.

As to how to appeal to their Christian manhood, it would seem that the same method used for any one class would do for another. Here is just where a mistake is made by many people, when they divide society in two classes—placing those who have means and leisure at the top, the workingmen at the bottom—and they treat them accordingly, forgetting, apparently, that the founder of the church was a workingman.

Christ divided the workingmen into these two classes—the good and the bad—whether they were rich or poor. His methods and rules for teaching Christianity to all are as good to go by now as then. Certainly they cannot be improved upon.

There is one attitude which the church has taken toward the workingmen which has made them lack confidence in the church, and that is, its holding aloof from them in their labor troubles.

I cannot express myself as clearly on this point as is done in an editorial which I have cut from a religious newspaper. It is entitled "The Workingman and the Church," and reads as follows:

"One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the conference between labor leaders and the National Council of Congregationalists recently, at Des

Moines, Iowa. Ministers of churches from every section of the country were present, and at their invitation the workingmen, especially those holding office in labor unions, came and explained their attitude toward the church and toward capital. Some of them were very frank in declaring their lack of confidence in the church, but they were encouraged to proceed and to give their reasons for their opposition. This step has been delayed longer than is wise, but we are glad to see that one denomination has taken it, at last.

"It was well that the ministers should learn that their apparent lack of sympathy with the struggles of the workingman has produced an impression that Christianity is for the rich. The mistake was a natural one, but it is so contrary to the fact, that the faults which have led to it cannot be too soon corrected. Christianity is for the rich and the poor, but not because they are rich or poor. It is for all men. The accident of their position does not include or exclude either class. The teachings of Jesus, as has been well said, do not recognize horizontal lines of separation. It is not an upper or a lower class that it sees. The line of separation that it does recognize is vertical, separating the good from the bad, and there are rich men and poor men on both sides of the line. It does not open the door of heaven to the poor man because of his poverty, nor close it against the rich because of his wealth. It looks to character only, and recognizes no other distinction. If the talk of the working-

men can bring ministers to see how the misconception of Christianity has arisen and enable them to remove it, the church and the workingman will alike be benefited.

"It will be an advantage, too, to both, if the church no longer holds itself aloof from the struggle between capital and labor. The workingman is entitled to the sympathy of the church in his efforts in two directions. As one leader explained, he was surprised that the church did not actively participate in the struggle for restricting child labor. In this the church is directly concerned, as the welfare of the child was a part of its program. It is concerned, too, in the shortening of the hours of labor. The time is not long past, as the ministers were reminded, when in some trades fifteen hours was considered a normal day's work. When a man has worked for six days of such a length he is not in a condition to attend church on the seventh. Yet in the struggle which has reduced the length of the working day, the men have been compelled to fight alone, and had not received from the church, in its corporate capacity, the help to which they were entitled. They were conscious that the influence of the church was helpful to them, and, as one of the leaders said, "The labor movement thrives best where there is most Christianity," but there has been too little active help where the workingman might have been led to expect it. He has been alienated from the church because he felt that, though he had righteousness and justice on his side, the church, to which he naturally looked for help, had held aloof.

"In short, the reproach of the workingman is the burden against Meroz, that the children of God have not come up 'to the help of the Lord against the mighty.' The workingman has retaliated by fighting his battle alone and leaving the church. It must be confessed that he has proved himself able to look after his own interests,

but the church has suffered for its inaction. Had it gone to his help, his regard for it would have been increased, and perhaps there have been occasions when its influence in the trade councils might have moderated his demands and inured to his ultimate benefit.

"Whatever the outcome may be, it is a good thing for both parties that this frank exchange of opinion has taken place. The church has taken the right step in learning at first hand the causes of the alienation of labor. It has shown its sympathy with labor, and we may hope that the committees organized in the interest of the workingman will do much to broaden that sympathy and remove misconceptions on both sides."—Francis W. Decker in the Carpenter.

GREATEST DRAWBACK OF UNION LABOR.

It is perfectly proper that we, in this column, attack with all our might the thing which stands out most prominently in the way of the progress of our organization, and in order to do so, most emphatically, we find it necessary to employ the plainest kind of language. The chief weakness in our organization today is the weakness of the chronic union fault-finder. He seems to abound in nearly all local unions and examples of discontent with the union, wrought by the seeds of disruption sown by these chronic fault-finders is apparent in nearly, if not quite all localities. It is an important part of the dastardly work of this species of so-called union man to poison the minds of the local members against the general officers. The officers are not materially injured by the constant pounding which they get and, personally, may or may not care, for usually the imaginary charges which the trouble monger prates about can be cleared up in about two minutes by the officer assailed if he happens to stumble upon an opportunity, but the unfortunate

part of it is that the general officers not being omnipresent, like the Great Father of the Universe, cannot be everywhere at the same time, and therefore must be the silent recipient of these many cowardly assaults without a shadow of a chance at defense. But as a matter of fact, the organization which they represent is seriously injured and its usefulness impaired by the creation of suspicion, doubt and lack of confidence in the men who are put at its head. Here is where the harm is done and it is to this phase of the subject that we propose to devote our attention. No man who is honest will continue membership in an organization which he believes is officered by crooks, thieves or ignoramuses, and of those who believe this it is only the dishonest ones who stay in the organization to ply their dirty work. Be the officers of an organization ever so honorable and ever so faithful, each individual member cannot have the opportunity of a personal acquaintance with them and without an intimate knowledge of their personality, men who under ordinary circumstances are fair-minded, fall ready victims to the lying propensity of the poisonous reptile whom we have herein characterized as the Chronic Union Fault-Finder, and thus the general officers are convicted of almost every crime in the trade union calendar without a trial or without even a knowledge that they have been charged. The fault-finder declares, "Headquarters is no good. They are all rotten up there, all they want is your money," and thus the seed of distrust is sown in the mind of the otherwise would-be good union man and gradually pounded in, there to remain unquestioned, unless by chance he is brought face to face with unquestionable evidence of the honesty and fidelity of the official assailed. When these vile charges are made behind the backs of the general officers there are often men present who know they are untrue but imbued, as many are, with

an inherent weakness they haven't the moral courage to get up and defend the absent officer, who is tried, convicted and executed oftentimes without even knowing of the circumstance.

The success of a union must inevitably depend upon the intelligent standard of its members. If they are weak, it will be weak; if they are strong, it will be strong. Why can we not put aside these inherent weaknesses and for the sake of the union, if for no other cause, be men among men—Coopers' International Journal.

WOMEN SHOULD JOIN THE TRADE UNION.

Organized labor the world over is struggling to open the minds of women wage earners to the great and lasting benefit to be theirs by joining their forces with it in trying to improve the conditions under which all wage earners labor. Its literature daily presents simple remedies entirely within their power to vastly improve their conditions without entailing any sacrifice. Every improvement organized labor seeks either from the legislature, society, or capital, means dollars, health and happiness to all wage earners and a better world to live in for all. A shorter work-day, greater opportunities for education and healthful recreation, abolishment of child-labor, sanitary conditions in factories and arbitration of all differences between employer and employe are some of the improvements organized labor hopes to bring about. Would not the individual station in the life of every one of us wage earners be vastly bettered if these improvements could be gained? These improvements and more will be gained if women wage earners would join labor unions in larger numbers. Become interested enough to try to improve your present labor conditions. It should be your first and not your last consideration. Do not think that because labor unions do not gain an immediate increase of wages they are not worthy

of the support your membership would give. Think of what they have gained with comparatively little support and it will be easy to estimate what could be gained with the united support of all wage earners. Can you think of anything that organized labor has gained that has not benefited you? Can you think of anything it is striving to gain that will not benefit you? Can you think of any better way to improve your condition than by joining forces with it? Does it not hold out to you great hopes of future advancement if you will only give it your support? Forget for a moment your small prejudices against joining labor unions and answer these questions fairly. If the answer is satisfactory do not stop there, but join your local union at once. Interest yourself in what is primarily your own affair, and by joining a labor union make that interest a powerful influence. Contribute your support to organized labor, which is doing so much to support you. Strengthen the weapons in its hands by your support and it will strengthen the weapons in your hands by its support. You receive much for little and in every other transaction would consider that you had made a good bargain. Fortify yourselves against a reduction of wages by joining your local union. Each wage earner contributes his trifling support and organized labor will furnish the advancement and build the road over which you travel to reach it. Spend your money for union stamped goods, thereby becoming the arbitrator to settle the differences between your employer and the competition of his market and he will speedily become the arbitrator to settle the grievous differences between you and the market for your labor. Buy union stamped goods and increase the purchasing power of your dollar. Where they are not for sale, create a demand for them and broaden the market for every manufacturer of union label goods. By this simple means you are promoting your

own cause and making it possible for a widespread trades union market.

Your fortunes are indissolubly linked with your employer's. He is not entirely to blame for prevailing conditions. If you spend your wages for the products of sweatshops you force decent manufacturers to meet sweatshop competition. If your employer must compete with the proprietor of a sweatshop, you must compete with the workers in sweatshops.

Buy union label goods and drive the sweatshops out of existence. Wage earners by buying the products of sweatshops become the supporters of them. Continue to support them and you will soon be working in them. Women are the household economists, and as the managers and disbursers of the family income can, by buying union label goods, make it possible for the bread winners to increase the family income. A vast power is within the hands of women to incalculably strengthen or greatly retard the trades union movement. Will you use it, by buying union label goods, to strengthen this movement and promote your uplifting, or will you use it by buying sweatshop goods, to retard this movement and retard your uplifting? All wage earners, promote your interests and strengthen your unions by combining your wages into one gigantic fund for the purchase of union label goods.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

AID TO EDUCATION.

In an article on "The Effect of Trade Unionism," in the Labor Clarion, Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin declares that the trade union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. He points out that it breaks down the barriers of race, nationality, language and religion and teaches self government and obedience to elected leaders.

"A union cannot choose its members like a corporation or social club," says Professor Commons, "nor let in

the 'trusties' on the ground floor like Amalgamated Copper or United States Steel, but it must admit on equal terms every man who works at the trade. The anthracite coal strike commission found some nineteen nationalities at work in the mines, and it is reported by the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that their employes come from thirty-two nationalities and speak twenty-seven different languages. No other nation in the world has set up a hard task like this for unionism. The American nation has come to the aid of the employers with a protective tariff against the products of foreign cheap labor, but it has left to the unions the harder task of protecting the laborer himself, and this must be done not by keeping the foreigner out, but by taking him into the union. No wonder the unions are forced to stand for the union shop. The union shop is the workman's protective tariff. If compelled to give it up, he will be compelled to go into politics and stop immigration."

In regard to acts of violence attributed to unions Professor Commons says:

"Notwithstanding the many reports of violence on the part of unions, my observation of particular unions shows that they have reduced the total amount of violence. Factional fights, race conflicts, brutal deeds of unorganized workmen, are reported only in the local papers, but the deeds of the same people after they are organized are reported by the Associated Press.

"The union took them in not because they were brutal, but because the employer had hired them. Nevertheless the duty of the union is to make them peaceable, for an organization must be held responsible for the acts of its members in the furtherance of its aims. Only should it be borne in mind that no other institution has done so much as the trades unions to educate our mixed popula-

tion, just emerging from centuries of despotism, in the ideals and peaceable methods of American citizenship."—The Union.

LABOR NO BAR TO REFINEMENT.

I assert of every laboring man in this nation not only that he is to be a laborer, but that he has the means of securing, and ought to secure, such development that there should be refinement in his social affections, and I hope before I die to see pass away the thought that there is a presumption against a man's being defined because he is a laborer. There is nothing in labor inconsistent with refinement, with kindness, with affection, with whatever belongs to the domestic circle, and there is no reason why a man that hews timber should not exercise all those sweet and gentle traits which have a dignifying and refining influence. Trees which bear blossoms are far more beautiful than those which do not.—Henry Ward Beecher.

STOCK FOR WORKERS.

The best proof of the power and possibilities of trades unionism is furnished by its enemy, says Joseph R. Buchanan in the New York Journal. Shortsighted workingmen may doubt and doubting hold aloof; the doctrinaire, dilettante and laissez faire may advocate other ways or no ways of protecting the workers, but those who would rob the workingman of his fair share know it is the union which prevents them.

Post's association of employers and Parry's alliance had their beginnings in the fertile brains of men who were unwilling to accord to labor fair wages and decent conditions of employment, terms which unions have shown their ability to enforce.

The "open shop" question, which the "fair minded" innocently think they brought into "the field of reasonable discussion," was hatched in the incubator of the union haters. It is

the pet bird of their flock, though it roosts wherever it can find a perch.

But one of the smoothest games originated by the enemies of unionism is the stockholding or partnership game. The purpose of this game is to get the workingmen to buy stock in a concern that employs them, so that they will be actually though insignificantly partners in the business.

In this way employees who are shareholders are made "conservative" when the question of wages arises among the workmen of the concern. There is a conflict between their two interests.

A workman who owns a \$100 share of stock hesitates to join in a demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

That is the theory of the advocates of employe stockholders. And some workingmen are foolish enough to be caught by the bait. They simply are not arithmeticians.

Such was the game played by the steel kings, and it won or has won up to date. There is little or no organization to the workmen in the steel mills of the country.

(Labor agitation is detrimental to the interest of shareholders. And a goodly percentage of the natural leaders of the workers in the steel mills are shareholders of the corporation.—Exchange.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR DAY.

If sleep were a disease instead of "Nature's sweet restorer," there might be some cause for congratulating Dr. Wolfgang Weichardt, who says he has discovered an anti-toxin which overcomes bodily fatigue, obviating the necessity of slumber and foreshadowing the time when mankind will never go to bed at all. All that is necessary when yawns give warning and the eyelids become heavy, says the Herr Doctor, is to introduce a little of the serum into the tired organism, when—presto, change!—the body resumes its normal vigor, and the busy human is ready

for more work or more pleasure, just as he pleases, and the problem of the twenty-four-hour day is solved. Dr. Weichardt has taken out a patent on the discovery, therefore it is no mere figment of the imagination. Things which go through the patent office have to be tangible—or they don't go through.

Doubtless, the new serum will attract some persons, chiefly the men who run railroads and some captains of other industries. On railroads now it is almost an impossibility to work men more than twenty hours a day, though twenty-four has been done on an occasion, to the detriment of rolling stock, to say nothing of human life. The cab of each engine will have a bottle of Herr Weichardt's stuff, and when the engineers and firemen begin to feel sleepy, a dose will put them into proper trim, and there will be no need for them to leave their engines nor put on another crew. Railroads which habitually make one gang do the work of two will find the medicine a great boon, though they will not be satisfied until some way of turning nature around until the days are more than twenty-four hours long is discovered.—Exchange.

WHAT STRIKES PROVE.

Herbert N. Casson, the well-known writer on economical subjects, says in regard to strikes:

"A sympathetic strike proves that working people are the most truly Christian class in society, for there is never so unselfish a movement among the so-called upper class. Did a single professor resign because of the wrong done to Professor Bemis? Did a single bank clerk protest against the unjust dismissal of silver men from New York? Did a single minister offer to share his salary with the Rev. Myron Reed when that great champion of the poor gave up his church rather than be silent on the great issues of today?

"Many strikers put to shame the

professed clergy, who feebly advocate once or twice a week a morality that they have never yet dared to practice. The clergy are like the oxen in the manger at Bethlehem, who did not want to be disturbed from their hay by the birth of a Christ. They are dumb on all the vital questions of human life, and can only repeat certain phrases about baptism and faith and other doctrines that were taught a thousand years before Christ and never taught by him at all.

"The strike brings forth the sacred germ of resistance implanted by nature in every man. There is nothing higher or holier in human nature than that impulse which resists oppression and strikes for liberty.

"A dog will bite, a mule will kick, a cat will scratch, but the man who will not strike against tyranny and injustice is lower than a rabbit.

"The man who is afraid to strike, but would sit and wipe his eyes and say, 'Let well enough alone; thank God it is no worse, and the Lord loves those whom he chasteneth,' is a barnacle on the ship of progress. Had this advice been followed in the past, the human race would today be like apes."—The Commonwealth.

DR. McGLYNN ON CHILD LABOR.

Dr. Edward McGlynn, on one occasion, after quoting Mrs. Browning's "Do you hear the children weeping, oh, my brothers!" delivered the following remarkable passage:

"Let them weep—yes, let them weep—since it is their only solace, and it were cruel of us to deprive them even of the comfort of their tears; but just because the children are weeping, and while they are weeping, let their hot tears scald our hearts, let their inarticulate groans and wails stir up within us all that is manly and womanly, and all that is Christlike, to do what we can to dry their tears, to stop the inarticulate sobbings of their breaking hearts. Let us, just because they are weeping, feel all the

more impelled to heed the voice, to believe the words, to accept the call of the Master, stimulated by His example to do what we can to take away the cause of their tears. Let us, attracted by His powerful benedictions, encouraged by His promises, and awed by His menaces, do what we can to right the wrong and to cause the blessed day of justice to dawn. And the dawn of the day of justice will be the beginning of the doing on earth of the will of the Father as it is done in heaven. It will be the beginning of the reign of the Prince of Peace."—Switchmen's Journal.

THE PASSING OF PARRY.

The National Manufacturers' Association of the United States met in New York during the week, and the clothing manufacturers' organ, the Daily Trade Record, said: "Delegates to the convention did not appear in the numbers anticipated. Although the association has a membership of 3,000, not more than five or six hundred are in attendance." And the Wall Street Journal said: "David M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, the apostle of the 'open shop,' announced at the opening session of the eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria that he would positively not be a candidate for re-election to any office of the association."

To one who runs and reads the above is not at all surprising. When the national manufacturers of the United States saw the revolutionary policy of their former president, D. M. Parry, and the present incumbent, C. W. Post of Battle Creek, they quietly withdrew and many refused to send delegates, with the above result. It is said many of the leading members of the association are dissatisfied with the Parry-Post policy of union wrecking, and have intimated this, and as a result President Post did not put in

an appearance and ex-President Parry refused to assume any further obligation, and this is the beginning of the end of the control of the radical element in the National Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Arbitration, conciliation and peaceful methods are, and always were, greater factors in promoting harmony between capital and labor than brute force.

USED WIT INSTEAD OF AX.

An honest old Pennsylvania farmer had a tree on his premises he wanted to cut down, but, being weak in his back and having a dull ax, he hit upon the following plan: Knowing the passion among his neighbors for coon hunting, he made a coon's foot out of a potato and proceeded to imprint numerous tracks in the snow to and up the tree. When all was ready he informed his neighbors that the tree must be filled with coons, pointing to the external evidence made with his coon's foot. The bait took, and in a short time half a dozen fellows with sharp axes were chopping at the base of the tree, each taking his regular turn. The party also brought dogs and shotguns, and were in ecstasies over the anticipated haul of fat coons. The tree finally fell, but nary a coon was seen to drop.—German-town (Pa.) Telegraph.

THE STONE BREAKER.

In my country of Alsace, on the solitary route whose interminable ribbon stretches on and on under the forests of the Vosges, there is a stone breaker whom I have seen at his work for thirty years. The first time I came upon him I was a young student setting out with swelling heart for the great city. The sight of this man did me good, for he was humming a song as he broke his stones. We exchanged a few words, and he said at the end, "Well, good-by, my boy, good courage and good luck!" Since then I have passed and repassed along the

same route under circumstances the most diverse, painful and joyful. The student has finished his course; the breaker of stones remains what he was. He has taken a few more precautions against the season's storms—a rush mat protects his back, and his felt hat is drawn further down to shield his face. But the forest is always sending back the echo of his valiant hammer. How many sudden tempests have broken over his bent back, how much adverse fate has fallen on his head, on his house, on his country! He continues to break his stones, and coming and going, I find him by the roadside smiling in spite of his age and his wrinkles, benevolent, speaking—above all in dark days—those simple words of brave men which have so much effect when they are scanned to the breaking of stones.—From "The Simple Life," by Charles Wagner.

HONORS TRADE UNIONISM.

If ever a man was put to the grand test, that man is Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco. No more trying situation could be conceived, no greater strain; no condition of affairs more calculated to show whether or not he is a big man in a big place.

Reports which come are of a most flattering nature. Schmitz has taken hold of an awful situation and made the best of a bad business. Even news sources not particularly friendly to him have been forced to admit that his administration of affairs in this disaster has been all that could be desired.

He has shown that he possessed a cool head, a strong hand and a warm heart. Schmitz is a civic novelty. He is the patron of no political party, having been elected on a labor union ticket. Naturally his enemies were many, and only those familiar with the affairs of San Francisco know the bitterness of the fight against him.

When San Francisco has experienced the worst of her sufferings

Schmitz will have emerged stronger than ever for his handling of the big disaster. In these times of trouble all previous differences have been forgotten and his bitterest opponents have worked with him heart and soul. And he lost no time in appointing such as these on the relief committee.—The Reveille, Butte, Mont.

TRUE MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

"We want to hear less of the man who began poor and amassed riches," observed a social philosopher the other day, "and more about the man who lived unsullied, though he died poor."

Wise words fitly spoken. It is impossible for more than one man in thousands to be successful in the full meaning of the word as used nowadays. It is possible for every man to be successful in its higher and finer meanings.

True, success comes out of the life of honor and integrity. If the unfailing practice of homely virtues leaves a man poor, that is not to his discredit.

This country cannot have too many men who are honest, even if they are poor. One rich man who is not honest is too many for this or any other country. We should be in a bad way, indeed, if the great rank and file of American citizens were not definitely and thoroughly honorable in their dealings between man and man. The hope of the nation lies in the average man.—The Mechanic.

EMPLOYER LIABLE.

Because of the liability of the employer for all injuries to the employee more attention is paid to the protection of workmen in France and other European countries possibly than in America.

In France the law presumes the fault of the accident is due to the negligence of the employer. A workman receiving permanent injuries, incapacitating him from work, is entitled to an annual income of two-thirds of his salary; for temporary in-

capacity he is entitled to claim one-half of his salary. If the workman dies from the result of an accident his wife is entitled to a yearly income of 20 per cent. of her late husband's salary if she does not remarry, and a child receives 15 per cent. of the deceased workman's salary until arriving at the age of sixteen; if two children, they receive 25 per cent.; if three, 35 per cent., and if four or more, 40 per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, how greatly it is to the interest of the employer in France to seek for and adopt safety devices in his factory. It is also a direct object to builders to make safety to the operator an important consideration in planning of machines. The French machinery builders have already brought safety in machines to a high degree of perfection.—Daily Consular Report.

BENEFITS OF UNIONS.

Trades unions instill a spirit of independence and solidarity into workers that could not otherwise be obtained. It enables them to unitedly execute a desire for more pay and shorter hours that would be impossible to obtain if each acted independently of the other. It develops manhood, fraternal regard and makes a reality of the old adage of "each for all and all for each."—The Union.

A GOOD CREED.

"Do not keep your sublime love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness, speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled and be made happier by them. The kind things you mean to say when they are gone say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and af-

fection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without flowers, a funeral without a eulogy, than life without sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friend beforehand for burial. Postmortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit; flowers on a coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way."—Exchange.

Since labor first started in its struggle for better conditions it has been opposed at every turn by enemies within and without, but nothing has ever hindered its onward march. Skirmishes have been won and lost, but the battle goes on for the emancipation of the worker. We will rally round the standard of the trade union movement, fearing no foes from within or without, realizing that our movement is right, and the only movement of the worker that can show results and things achieved, which in the end is what we desire.—Pattern Makers' Journal.

The labor movement must be kept pure or it will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the workers. If a limb of the human body becomes diseased, it must either be cured or amputated. If a labor union falls under the influence of a bad man, it must be liberated or it will, to some extent, cause great damage to the whole movement.—Exchange.

The tide of moral awakening which is sweeping over the United States is the surest promise of permanence of the principles of equity upon which our institutions are based, maintains the Indiana Farmer. A few have noted this awakening, which has revealed and condemned lawless men in high places, as an evidence of decay,

whereas it is a sure sign of health in body politic. Decay and the fall are always preceded by indifference and dulled moral sense. The fact is that the public conscience has awakened to condemn certain things and policies which have been tolerated and not considered wrong during the fifty years past. While the victims of this awakening may, indeed, feel keenly the visitation of public judgment, the public in general has reason to share the shame for consenting to the non-enforcement of law abundant to put an end to them long ago. The acceleration of this movement dates back to the time when one in a high place declared for a "square deal," or at least the movement has been more rapid since then. It is all a good illustration of the philosophy, as true as gospel, that one can chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.—Exchange.

Up to 1840 there were no great fortunes in America and no poverty. Today 5,000 men in this country own one-sixth of our entire national wealth, and one person in every twelve who dies in New York City is buried in the potters' field.

THE REAL GOOD.

"What is the real good?
I asked in musing mood.
'Order,' said the law court;
'Knowledge,' said the school;
'Truth,' said the wise man;
'Pleasure,' said the fool;
'Love,' said the maiden;
'Beauty,' said the page;
'Freedom,' said the dreamer;
'Home,' said the sage;
'Fame,' said the soldier;
'Equity,' the seer—
Spake my heart full sadly;
'The answer is not here.'
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
'Each heart holds the secret,
KINDNESS is the word.'"

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

BLIND TO HIMSELF.

He was constantly looking about for the flaws,

But he never had any himself;

He would dig for defects in a man without cause,

But he never had any himself.

He was ever suspicious; he'd always suspect
Every person he met had some awful defect—

In saints or in sinners, 'twas the same, every sect,

But he never had any himself.

He found them in men who were upright and true,

But he never had any himself;

He found them in women as pure as the dew,

But he never had any himself.

High and low, far and wide, he would always appear

With a curl of the lip and a taunt and a sneer;

No person was honest and upright, that's clear—

Except that it might be himself.

It's the way of the world; you have all met the man

Who never finds flaws in himself;

Avoid him; sidetrack him; try any old plan—

This man who is blind to himself.

Every soul has its flaws, as a rose has its thorn,

And out from the flaws are the pure and good born;

To the top they will rise, in spite of the scorn

Of the man who is blind to himself.

—Exchange.

A SENSIBLE DEMAND.

Something happened in New York that is liable to happen anywhere any day and to bring a lot of trouble with it, relates the Hartford Courant. All the elevators in the big building, No. 25 Broad street, stopped. Something was wrong, and there they were. The annoyance for the thousands of tenants was great, but think of the dozens who were caught in the elevators themselves and were kept for hours hung up between floors! Suppose, to make the thing as bad as possible, that the building had been on fire. Every elevator carriage is, what sometimes it is actually called, a "cage." There is just one way out of it, and that is

by the door. It would be very simple to provide that the top should be removable. If that rule were established and enforced, it would have been possible to escape by lifting off the lid and going up a short ladder to the nearest floor. After there have been a lot of people burned some day in elevator cages the public will wake up and demand some such provision as we have suggested.—Union Advocate, Jamestown, N. Y.

HE KNEW ENOUGH

James Francis Burke, now Congressman from the Thirty-second District of Pennsylvania, in an address to the graduating class of a Pittsburg school, told the following story:

"The president of an ocean liner company was taking a journey across the water, and, when the ship entered a very dangerous channel, he engaged in conversation with the pilot, who, by the way, was a whiskered old man of sixty-eight, with all the appearance of having spent most of his days on the water. The magnate remarked:

" 'I suppose you know all the dangerous places in this channel?'

" 'The pilot, looking straight out into the night, gruffly replied: 'None.'

" 'You don't!' said the magnate, very much surprised. 'Then why on earth are you in charge of that wheel? What do you know?'

" 'I know where the bad places ain't,' coolly replied the old pilot, much to the satisfaction of the magnate.'—Saturday Evening Post.

"MODEL" OPEN SHOP.

A shirt-making firm in Philadelphia, running a "model" open shop, subjected their employes, about one hundred and eighty persons, mostly girls, to a tax of 50 cents a week for power and for the use of a machine, 5 cents a week for towels and soap, 2 cents a week for drinking water, 5 cents a week in summer for ice and 5 cents a week in winter for heat and

light, in all about \$125 a week from the whole force. Repeated requests for the abolition of these exactions were denied, until finally the girls went on strike and got what they wanted. And this happened, too, in the City of Brotherly Love.—Exchange.

THE SILENT MAN.

A former judge once said that the man most likely to succeed is he who knows how to listen and how to keep quiet. This is not easy. It is a great temptation when facts are distorted and incorrect statements made to supply information.

Absorb information instead of trying to disseminate it. In this way you save your resources and give your mind a chance for consecutive thought.

It is unfortunately true that many ardent talkers are not strictly truthful. They talk to create an impression which may be made on the spur of the moment by misrepresenting things instead of telling the truth. But untruths are usually found out.

To tell the truth a man is obliged to say disagreeable things; therefore we believe that the young man can best equip himself for success by acquiring the habit of listening and keeping silent. Be a quick thinker and a slow talker.

ABSENT MINDED.

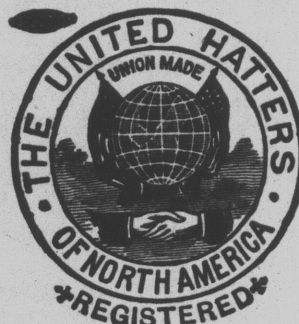
A minister's wife, a doctor's wife and a traveling man's wife met one day recently, and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands. The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about. The doctor's wife thought her husband was the more forgetful still, for he would often start out to see a patient, and would forget his medicine case, and travel nine miles for noth-

ing. "Well," said the traveling man's wife, "my husband beats that. He came home the other day and patted me on the cheek and said: 'I believe I have seen you before—what is your name?'"

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